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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881. NUMBER 46.

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COLORED EMIGRANTS.

LARGE MEETING TO PROMOTE EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.

A well attended public meeting of the Bureau of Immigration (colored) was held on the 11th inst., at the Baptist Church on Powell street, President Solomon Pennetton in the chair. In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman explained that the meetings of the Bureau had heretofore been executive, but that a departure from the rule was inaugurated with a view to bringing its objects more prominently before the public. The objects of the bureau are to encourage emigration from the South, and to make arrangements to provide homes and employment for the emigrants on their arrival. W. H. Blake stated that since the organization of the Bureau, correspondence had been carried on with Heads of Departments in the East, with a view to encouraging emigration, and that letters had been received from Gov. Perkins as well as from land owners in Napa, San Bernardino, and other counties, setting forth that cheap lands could be had suitable to the wants of emigrants, and that very reasonable terms would be offered the Bureau, with a view of co-operating with its objects. Letters were read from a number of persons in the South, particularly from Montgomery, Alabama, requesting information as to the prospects of obtaining employment, and asking what the expense of the trip would be. One letter received from that place sets forth that a party of seventy-five was ready and willing to start out for this State at a moment's notice, if they were assured of employment on arrival.

LATER.

A meeting of the Colored Immigration Bureau, to which the colored public generally was invited, was held Friday evening, March 18th, in the vestry of the Third Baptist Church, on Powell street, Bishop Hillery presiding. Wm. H. Blake, of the committee appointed to collect information as to the feasibility of inducing colored people to immigrate to California, presented a lengthy report of an interview with Central and Southern Pacific Railroad officials, and which we publish in full, in which was set forth the advantages of settling on the lands along the lines of those railroads, and promises by the railroad companies to do all possible to aid the scheme. Good offers were also made by other parties, all of which will be found in the report. The Reverend Peter W. Cassey and several others made eloquent appeals to the assemblage present to do all in their power to encourage the movement. Following is the report presented by Mr. Blake, which was adopted:

TO THE OFFICERS, BOARD OF MANAGERS AND MEMBERS OF THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

We are now prepared to continue the report of last week, in the interests of The Bureau of Immigration, having been using our united efforts, obtaining reliable information in reference to land suitable for those of our fellow-citizens in the South and East who intend to emigrate to California to better their condition, and establish homes for themselves, which will soon enable them to become independent financially.

The Odd Fellow's Savings Bank offers, the Hudsman tract of 6,200 acres of fine land, 12 miles from Napa City, good for general farming, fruit, vines, etc., at $8 00 per acre, ¼ cash balance in equal payments in one, two and three years; interest 8 per cent, on deferred payments. This can be divided into 20, 40 and 80 acres farms, and being in a region where there is no failure of crops, and with such favorable markets as Napa City and San Francisco (2 ½ hours travel by railroad) the settlers are assured of success.

This bank also offers the Litton Springs property; 2200 acres in Sonoma County, immediately on the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad at $22 per acre, as follows:

One-fourth cash, balance in one two and three years; with interest on deferred payments at eight per cent, per annum. This property is about 70 miles from San Francisco, and about three and one-half hours travel by steamer and railroad.

Mr. Robert Sherwood offers 3000 acres in Kern county, near the Southern Pacific Railroad, at five dollars per acre; payable $1 per acre per annum.

Mr. B. G. Lathrop offers 6,600 acres in Tulare county at $5 per acre per annum.

After correspondence, and repeated efforts to obtain an interview with Governor Leland Stanford and Col. Chas. Crocker, Presidents of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads respectively, on Monday, March 14th, we met at Governor Stanford's office. The Right Reverend Bishop Hillery introduced the committee composed of Rev. P. W. Cassey, Wm. H. Carter and Wm. H. Blake. Bishop Hillery laid the matter before Governor Stanford and Col. Crocker thoroughly, and to the entire satisfaction of the committee. We had a very pleasant interview, and were received kindly. They gave us every encouragement, and said that when the Southern pacific Railroad was completed to the Gulf of Mexico a large reduction of rates of fare would be made from the Southern and Eastern States.

The committee was then introduced to the Hon. B. B. Redding, of the Land Department, who received us in very genial manner, showing us the maps of railroad lands, offering to aid us in every way in his power, and giving us information which we subjoin: The Southern Pacific Railroad Company have about 20,000 acres of land near Colton, in San Bernardino county, ranging from $5 to $15 per acre; payable one-fifth cash, and balance in one, two, three and four years. These lands are in the vicinity of Old San Bernardino, Colton, and the flourishing colony of Riverside. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have large quantities of land in Sacramento, Placer, El Dorado, Sutter and Nevada counties, and we are authorized to state that the policy of the company is to sell their lands at low prices, and upon easy terms of payment, they believing it to be to their best interests to dispose of their lands along the line of the railroad to those who will personally cultivate the soil, and who will own the land they cultivate. The railroad officials desire us to inform those desirous of coming to California, that any man who comes may be certain of employment; and, if he desires, he can with the proceeds of seven months labor, become the owner of 80 acres of the finest wheat, orchard or vine yard land in the world; in a climate for salubrity that has no equal; in a State where all children are educated in free schools, at public expense; and where slavery never had an existence, among a people who honor labor and whose laws give ample protection to life and property.

The attention of our Bureau is also called to lands in Shasta, Modoc and Lassen counties, which recently attracted but little concerning farming, owing to its great resources in the metals.

The farming lands generally lie east of the Sacramento River—one section having the town of Melville for a center, while others extend up Fall River and Burney valley. In Fall River Valley can be found swamp lands which are being reclaimed. The tract known as the Reading grant, the title to which was obtained in 1843, borders on the west bank of the Sacramento River for twenty miles north of Cottonwood. It embraces nearly all the low bottom lands, which is known as the Sacramento Valley. It countains 26,000 acres of land; a portion of which has been sold in small farms; the remainder being held by the owners of the grant in small sub-divisions, waiting for settlers. The value of said land depends of course on the location and quality; ranging from 2,50 to $50 per acre. Good grazing land is worth from $3,00 to $10,00. All kind of produce common to the State are raised with facility, and of good quality; fruits especially being noted for their superior flavor, especially that grown further south. Churches, Schools and newspapers are disseminated throughout the county and the California and Oregon Railroad, where the present terminus is at Reading, is but twenty hours of the bay.

Government land can be found in various parts of the State. The minimum price of ordinary public land is $1,25 per acre, or $200 for a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, but from the fact the construction of railroads increase the value of land in their vicinity, an act of Congress provides that when the alternate sections are donated to aid in the construction of railroads the remaining ungranted sections are increased in price to the double minimum $2,50 per acre. Persons to acquire title from the Government by pre-emption must first go upon the land, commence its cultivation, and erect a dwelling house thereon. He then files in the United States land office his declaratory statement, that is a document setting forth that he has selected a certain piece of land describing it together with the date of the settlement, the fact that he is a citizen or has legally declared his intention to become a citizen after preliminaries required by law necessary to validity of a title. He then pays $2 per acre for one hundred and sixty acres, for which he is given a receipt. There is one other way by which persons can obtain land from the Government and that is by filing a homestead claim. They are required by law to conform to the mode of procedure as in the case or pre-emption; after which he receives a homestead certificate to said land, for five years from the day of filing he can return his certificate and receive a patent without further expense except officers and attorneys fees if one be necessary.

We are now prepared to move in our great work, and would remark that we are in constant communication with the California Immigrant Union from whom we have obtained some of the foregoing valuable offers of land. Their General agent Mr. Wm. H. Martin, has from the beginning done all in his power to assist us, and will continue to aid us by his advice and experience in the great work we have undertaken. Respectfully submitted from the Standing Committee.

WM. H. BLAKE, Chairman.

Mr. W. H. Blake received the following communication from Mr. Wm. Sherman which speaks for itself:

DEAR SIR.—The Jesus Maria Ranch consists of about 48,750 acres, situated on the Pacific Ocean, adjoining on the north the Lompoc Ranch north of Santa Barbara and one day's communication with San Francisco. I had it for sale at two dollars per acre. I believe I can offer it to your Hon. Bureau for this price one-fourth cash or say ninty-six thousand dollars. Cash twenty-four thousand dollars; one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in two years, one fourth in three years; deferred payments at eight per cent. per annum mortgage; paying taxes on mortgage, which will reduce interest rate to about six per cent, per annum. I shall be pleased to confer with your beneficent Bureau at such times as will suit their convenience.

Very respectfully,
WM. SHERMAN.

THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—MRS. BARBOZA, OF NEW YORK—THE ARKANSAS REFUGEES DELIGHTED WITH THEIR NEW COUNTRY—PEACE AND PLENTY.

Mr. William Coppinger, of Washington, secretary of the African Colonization Society, has just received a letter under date of January 18 from the Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, LL.D., secretary of the Department of the Interior of Liberia. The doctor, who has been a resident of the African Republic since the year 1850, and who is generally considered the ablest and most accomplished negro living, writes as follows:—"I was inaugurated president of Liberia College on the 5th inst. My inaugural address was listened to by a large audience, among whom were all the members of the Legislature, the President and Cabinet, and other distinguished persons. The subject was: "The aims and methods of a liberal education for the African." The Board of Trustees, at a full meeting held a few days later passed a resolution authorizing the publication in pamphlet form of the proceedings. Hon. G. W. Gibson, acting as president of the Board of Truestees, made the opening address and delivered the keys. Professor Freeman's speech closed the proceedings.

My relations with the Board of Trustees are of the most cordial character, and the majority are in favor of at once removing the college from Monrovia. All that is now needed is money enough to construct a few plain buildings in native style on the site given by citizens of Clay Ashland, three miles back from the St Paul's river, on the Bossoro road, and the line along which Brewerville is extending. Mr. Moses Ricks and Senator Coleman have each given fity acres of land, and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, the surveyor, has promised 100 acres in the same neighborhood for the use of the college. I have written to friends, asking their assistance. Perhaps you may be able to interest some wealthy persons in our behalf.

MRS. BARBOZA'S GREAT WORK.

Mrs. Mary Garnet Barboza, daughter of Henry Highland Garnet, of New York, arrived here on the 31st ult., to open a female school at Brewerville, and has been most kindly received. The Mayor of Monrovia, Mr. T. G. Fuller, gave a reception at his house, at which she was introduced to the leading citizens. She was publicly received in the Baptist Church at Brewerville, Mr. Musden, the chief man of the settlement and a Presbyterian elder, making the address of welcome, Mr. Sidney Washington, an old settler, living in the neighborhood, offered to give for her school fifty acres of land near Vonswah, the Mohammedan settlement. Of course the offer was accepted, as there is no land she could get from the government so conveniently situated. The meeting was most enthusiastic and left a very pleasing impression upon the lady. Secretary of State Gilson and his brother, the Senator from Cape Palmas, Professor Freeman, the School Commissioner, Mr. A. B. King and several others were present. The Arkansas Refugees, whom her father had so kindly assisted in New York, were there to welcome her.

THE LAND OF THE FREE.

Mr. Newton, the Leader, in reply to her question as to how he liked the country, answered, "I would not go back to America to live for this house (the Baptist church) full of gold," and added, "We were told in New York that we would not live here three months; but here we all are after six months in good health, having lost only one little child, while during the few days we stayed in New York we buried several of our number." Mrs. Barboza was most agreeably surprised at the appearance of the settlement; the evidence of thrift and industry on every hand, the respectable and respectful deportment of the people. She remarked to me, "What a change for the better has come over these people since I saw them last May in New York!" And indeed there is a wonderful change—a change wrought everywhere by the consciousness of freedom and a sense of proprietorship. Mrs. Barboza is now comfortably settled at Brewerville, having moved up on the 10th inst., with all her family and baggage. I saw them safely at home yesterday, surrounded by a number of Mohammehan boys from Bossoro, delighted at her playing on the organ. She evidently has a great and interesting field before her, and I think realizes her responsibilities and privileges. I hope she will soon be able to put up suitable buildings on the land granted to her and start on her great work. Both Americans and aborigines are proud of her presence.

A GREAT FIELD FOR THE NEGRO RACE.

Mr. Simon Davis, one of the leaders of the Arkansas refugees, is an energetic man, and has a great deal of land cleared. He says that if he had had the coffee plants when first arrived he would have been able to set out 2000 trees two weeks afterward. Unfortunately, however, he had not the means to buy the scions he wanted, so had to devote his time to planting potatoes and cassadas and only a little coffee. His wife brought some potatoes to Mrs. Barboza raised by them since they came out. "In New York," she said, "we had nothing when your father and other friends helped us, now we have land with young crops." This is certainly a great change.—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

Poem.

We have in our eye
A very bad man
He will soon go up high
As fast as he can.

Should he go up as high
As the world you think right
He'll rise in the sky
Lots higher 'n a kite.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, regards President Garfield's nominations as the most favorable to bring about the establishment of new party lines that have been made since the war.

GROWTH OF THE COLORED POPULATION IN THE SOUTH.

The census of 1880 throws a strong light on some very important questions for whose determination no statistics hitherto gathered afford the requisite data. We refer to the natural increase of the colored population of the South under conditions of freedom and peace. When the census of 1870 was taken the country had been at peace for years and all persons counted were free, but during a large part of the preceding decade slavery and war had existed in the Southern States. The census decade just closed is therefore the first in the history of the country that the colored people of the South have passed in peace and freedom.

The census bulletins that have been issued give the number of blacks in all of the old slave states excepting Texas. This exception will affect the general result but slightly, so that we now have the material for determining aproximately the extent and rate of increase of the colored population during the past ten years. The increase by States from 1870 to 1880 is shown by the following statement:

States.	1870.	1880.
Alabama,	475,519	600,141
Arkansas,	122,160	210,622
Delaware,	22,794	26,456
Florida,	91,687	125,262
Georgia,	545,142	724,654
Kentucky,	222,210	271,462
Louisiana,	364,210	483,898
Maryland,	175,391	209,896
Mississippi,	444 201	652,221
Missouri,	118,071	145,046
North Carolina,	301,550	531,316
South Carolina,	415,814	604,325
Tennessee,	322,331	402,991
Virginia,	512,841	631,756
West Virginia,	17,980	25,729

The total number of blacks in these states was 4,242,003 in 1870 and 5,643,891 in 1880. This shows during these ten years the enormous increase of 1,401,888, or more than thirty-three per cent. During the preceding decade the colored population of this group of States increased only 223,614, or about five and a half per cent. The total number in 1860 was 4,018,389 and in 1870 4,242,003. There is no doubt but that the war put a very decided check on the multiplication of these people. Their increase would naturally be very much greater during the past than the preceding decade. But the war alone will hardly account for the extraordinary difference in the rate of increase that is shown by a comparison of the two periods. Doubtless the actual difference is materially less than that shown by the above comparison, and the explanation is found in the fact that the census of 1870 was very defective in the Southern States. The actual was greater than the enumerated population, and this fact makes the increase of the preceding decade appear less and that of the following greater than it really was.

Going back behind the war we find that the colored population in the group of States under consideration increased from 2,688,736 in 1840 to 3,369,934 in 1850 and 4,018,389 in 1860. This was at the rate of twenty-five per cent. during the former decade and nineteen per cent. during the latter, or an average of twenty-two per cent, for the last twenty years of slavery. Comparing this with the thirty-three per cent. of the past decade the rate of increase is shown to be very much greater in freedom and peace than it was in slavery and peace. The white population in the States above named has increased from 8,813,377 in 1870 to 11,259,713 in 1880, or less than twenty-eight per cent. None of this increase is due to immigration. In fact, the number of foreigners in these States is more than sixteen thousand less than it was in 1870. Hence during the past ten years the colored population in the South has increased at a considerably greater rate than the white.—N. Y. Herald.

Hon. J. S. Hinton, the colored member of the Indiana Legislature presided over the House of Representatives soon after the word "white" had been stricken from the state school law. This is more evidence "that it do move."

Lucinda Fowlkes, a colored woman, was hanged at Meherren, Va., for the murder of her husband. She made a confession and exonerated a man named Deans, who was suposed to have been her accomplice.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg will please accept the thanks of the LOUISIANIAN for appreciated favors.

A report comes from Washington that Hon. B. K. Bruce, will receive the appointment as First Assistant Postmaster General. Such an appointment would be creditable to the administration.

The Illustrated Scientific News made its appearance at our office this week. Edited by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at one dollar per year. It is a record of the sciences and their applications in the arts and industries.

We are in receipt of a neat little pamphlet, by Rev. Thos. L. Johnson, returned missionary from Africa, giving an account of native life in Liberia, Ashantee, Sierra Leone, Dahomey, Lagos, Bonny and Dakundu. We shall give the work a thorough perusal and future comment.

We place among the list of our agents this week, the name of Miss Blanche Sterrett, who has kindly consented to act as our agent at Shreveport. She starts out right bravely by sending the names and money for ten annual subscribers and promises to send more soon. We have always felt that if we could enlist the ladies in the service of the LOUISIANIAN its success would be assured; and the good result attending the first efforts of Miss Sterrett strengthens that feeling. Will not some of our lady friends elsewhere espouse the cause of the LOUISIANIAN?

The answer of Senator Allain to the Daily States will be read with pleasure. It is a complete refutation of the scurrilous charges against him, and from the business reputation presented by Mr. Allain, the country at large will become better acquainted with the mercantile character of many of our leading men.

It seems to be a common offence for any leading colored man to aspire to a prominent Federal position, no matter what his standing may be, and it is strange to see how some of our leading journals will lend their columns to the prejudices of a certain class. We trust that Mr. Allain's publication will cause a new departure in this direction.

CASTE MILITIA.

A well regulated militia says the National constitution "is necessary to the security of a free State." It is therefore with pleasure that we have seen the organization of the militia in different States, because it prepares for the defense of the Nation against foreign invasion or domestic disturbance. It relieves this republic from that danger which destroyed those of other countries by rendering a large standing army unnecessary. We need have no fear of a Ceasar, or of a Napoleon at the head of mercenary cohorts, when the right of five million of men to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. When however the militia system of a State is practically committed to one race. When all the military commissions all the State arms, all the State uniforms, all the drill and discipline confined to half or less than half of the whole population of the State, a question may well arise whether this system can constitute the well regulated militia contemplated by the National Constitution. For the proper application of the remarks which we propose making upon this subject, it may be added that the State militia has been practically employed to preserve the peace by the military arrests of citizens who by not even a turbulent refusing to labor, have attempted to compel an increase of wages. In such cases the citizens have been arrested by the State militia for an alleged riot and removed for trial from the judicial juri diction within which the alleged offence had been committed. We do not purpose however to argue the legality of this militia system in which one half of the physical force of the State is inert and powerless, nor remark upon the near resemblance to keeping of troops or ships of war in time of peace, presented by the instantaneous despatch of soldiers and cannon to enforce the process of law, even before the *pose comitatus* of the vicinity had proved formally unable to do so. We expressly refrain from any comment upon the points stated, because the organization of "a well regulated militia," and the right of the people to keep and bear arms, are too sacred to be infringed even by apprehensions of their abuse. We trust to see the day when the men of both races will vote together, and if necessary fight together in defense of common rights and interests should either be ever invaded. It is in this sense that we regard it unwise to disable and in effect to disarm one half the able bodied laborers of this State from contributing to mantain the common safety.

We will add that any disability of suffrage is in the same point of view equally unwise. A citizen who feels that he is not enrolled as a voter, or as a soldier, can neither be expected to display the intelligence or the courage essential to the common defense in peace or war. He cannot be relied on in the hour of danger, and may absolutely in the future as in the past constitute an element of danger in his disaffection to a system of which his increasing intelligence teaches him the injustice.

We have confined our comments upon the caste militia to its special effect upon the agricultural labor of the State. We shall assume that the colored people are afraid of Democratic ascendency in the National and State governments, because they fear the pratical limitation of their rights by a Democratic State government, and the absolute non intervention by a Democratic National Administration, unless invoked by the very State government whose acts occasioned discontent. Now with a State militia, exclusively commanded, commissioned, and composed of white men, with a legislature prepared to reenact the labor laws of 1856-57, and with a National Administration prohibited on principle from interfering with the enforcement of these laws, we ask what inducement, what safety would there be for the colored men, women and children, to remain in Louisiana? We can tell those most interested to know the fact, that with the very well regulated militia of General Wiltz, and the non intervention nonchalance of General Hancock, a Democratic success at the last election would have disorganized the plantation labor, and almost have depopulated the State of its colored inhabitants.

With the fear of losing rights daily more dear—with the facts that they own no property sufficient to bind them to any locality, and that the demand for their labor elsewhere would have encouraged their fears and provided the means (as has already been done) for employing and carrying away able bodied laborers, we do not hesitate to say that the late crop of sugar and cotton would have been endangered by an election of a Democratic President.

Any measures which tend to excite the apprehensions of a timid and unarmed population must render them more unstable and less to be depended on as a part of the industrial force of the State.

We are interested in this subject. We wish our race to remain as contented citizens of Louisiana attribute to us what motives men may choose.

It may be our ambition, it may be our wish to see our race redeem the hopes which freedom has given them and ourselves, but we wish them to remain in Louisiana, and we could not expect—we could not advise them to do so if we regarded their future in danger of relaping into their past condition.

Our counsel to our fellow citizens who have practically monopolized the power of military attack or defense, would be to extend equal advantages to all the citizens of the State, or withdraw it from all. An organization and dicipline which is not necessary to protect the State, or enforce the laws, when confined to one class or to one color must tend to create uneasiness in the class or color left without recognition. We must in all sincerity and in all patriotism remind our fellow-citizens that with the ballot and bayonet in the hands of one race, the other cannot be blamed for manifesting some distrust of possibilities.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A trip to Washington is of little importance to those who are accustomed to see the beautiful Metropolis of this great country; but it is a wonderful thing to those who never saw the stately city. We shall therefore, give a brief sketch of our trip for the benefit of our readers who have never enjoyed this pleasure.

The delegation of colored men appointed to bear an address to the President setting forth the grievances of the party with which they are identified in this State, comprising the following gentlemen—J. A. Gla, chairman; A. J. Dumont, spokesman; J. M. Vance, acting secretary; C. C. Antoine, C. F. Ludd, D. C. Hill, J. D. Kenedy, T. T. Allain, and your humble servant, left for Washington over the Southern Route, on March 24th ultimo, Messrs. P. Landry, R. H. Guichard, A. Dejoie and L. Wakefield though of the delegation, from unavoidable circumstances could not attend.

THE ROUTE.

At 6 o'clock P. M. we were thundering over the Mobile road at the rate of not less than thirty miles an hour. It was not long before Hon. A. J. Dumont, had the whole delegation convulsed with laughter until the Portor announced the hour to fix sections. At early dawn every man was up, and long before breakfastime every one bought forth his basket and it was soon ascertained that provisions were abundant, and of a quality not obtainable this side of the Ohio at least. The delegation feasted upon the delicacies, done up on the famous creole style so common in New Orleans, accompanied with almost every quality of the sparkling juice that can be imagined; a happier crowd never invade a Pullman car from New Orleans to Washington. Nothing particular transpired along the route save indulging in every kind of sport headed by Dumont, and the stately attitude assumed by our Don. better known as Hon. T. T. Allain, of Iberville, who by his broad "Sombrero" was rigtly taken for a southern planter, and carried that reputation all along the line.

LOUISVILLE.

On arriving at Louisville it was definitely known that we had missed connection; it then became a serious consideration what to do to while away the time until the next train came along. An Omnibus was soon procured, and the whole party was driven to a prominent colored hotel, where we met a representative of the LOUISIANIAN in the person of Mr. Ward, and several prominent gentlemen of the State of Kentucky.

We lost no time in visiting the sanctum of the Ohio Falls Express, one of the prominent journals of Louisville, the courteous editor soon made us feel at home; we were made conversant with the workings of the paper, and was surprised to see its immense circulation and to find the paper self-sustaining. We were then taken by the editor to the customs department, who introduced us to the Internal Revenue Collector, Mr. Wilson and other prominent officials. After inspecting the department we left for the office of the Bulletin. We met the editor with a staff of about eight of the most intelligent young men of Louisville Kentucky. The visit to the office of the Bulletin will never be forgotten by any of the delegation: we were royally entertained. The sparkling champaign was handed around and merry toasts were drank cementing the bonds of friendship, and unity by buttling in common cause, to build up our race and party in the South. The LOUISIANIAN and Observer was highly spoken of by the editor and his staff, which was reciprocated by many of the delegation who promptly subscribed for the Bulletin thereby rendering material aid and support. We then visited various portion of the city, the picturesque falls of the Ohio river, the great bridge across to Evansville, and several large churches until dinner was announced.

After pataking of the delicacies afforded by our kind host, we were escorted by the staff of the Bulletin to the depot and promised to spend a day with these hospitible and enterprising young men on our return home. 3 o'clock P. M., we bade our Kentucky friends *adieu* with many regrets, and kind feelings for the generous reception given to the delegation.

The scenery along the route was grand and imposing, especially along the Alleghenna Mountains with its snow peaks, and ice bound rocks. The horse shoe was the most attracting scenery along the route.

Nothing could be seen of the great cities of Ohio; passing them all during the night; but at Harrisburg Pensylvania, we had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mr. and Mrs. T. Morris Chester and baby, and enjoying a short chat with the prospective Minister to Liberia.

Every one was now anxious to reach Washington. In passing through the monumental city Baltimore, we were favored with a bird's eye view of its stately edifices which had a very pleasing effect. The shaddows of evening began to fall and at 8:30 P. M., the depot at Washington was reached.

WASHINGTON.

Every thing was a bustle around and about the depot, whilst Pensylvania avenue was thronged with vehicles and crowded with pedestrians, so with great difficulty we reached the Philadelphia house, where rooms had been engaged by our energetic young friend Kenedy by tellegramme.

Though late, and a stranger in the city, in company with our Onachita friend D. C. Hill, we started for 920 N. street Northwest in search of the proprietor of the LOUISIANIAN, and found him comfortably located at the fine residence of Col. Robt. Harlan. The Gov. gave us a warm reception, and we were soon discussing the situation at home and abroad. After being thoroughly posted, we were escorted to the 7th street cars, and soon found our way down the Avenue to the Philadelphia House, and joined the delegations who were being agreeably entertained by Messrs. Cuney, of Texas, Pleger and Deveaux, of Georgia and others, all representative men from their States. The delegation being fatigued retired for the night. The first night's experience at the Philadelphia House did not exactly suit friend Ladd, Hill, nor myself, so we were forced to leave the delegation and take up quarters at 1416 I, street were we found a pleasant, comfortable, and agreeable home. We would invite our young friends visiting Washington to call at this very pleasant private boarding house.

THE CAPITOL.

Early on the next morning, we found ourselves *en route* for the Capitol, this spacious and imposing structure with its dome towering high up, adorned by the Goddess of liberty, was a grand sight, and adds much to the beauty of Washington.

We were conducted through all of the departments by Gov. Pinchback who seemed to be well posted, and consented to act as our guide. After inspecting the finely executed statuary which abounds throughout the building, the fine and artistic paintings, we visited the House of Representatives. This Chamber which a few months ago resounded with the eloquence of the countrys greatest statesmen, both republican and democratic was now deserted, nothing could be seen but vacant chairs, and costly furniture, consequently the delegation was left to imagine what would have been the grand and imposing scene were the House in session. From thence we proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the greatest excitement prevailed. The galleries being literarily packed with anxious spectators, awaiting the great speech of Senator Mahone, of Virginia. Having procured cards from Senator Kellogg, we found no difficulty in gaining admission. The Central figure of the Senate seemed to have been absent; the anxious inquiry was, where is Senator Conkling? Which is his seat? It was astonishing to see from how many individuals came the same inquiry. Ere long there was perfect silence, and all eyes was turned toward a tall and imposing figure advancing with the dignity of a king, who was readily recognised to be Americas greatest stateman, and Senator Conkling was in his seat. After a few dilatory motions the order of the day was anounced, but the Senator from Virginia was not in his seat. Senator Conkling requested the journal to be read so as to give the Senator from Virginia a few moments to be ready, a democratic Senator interposed. The Senator from New York insisted and we were enabled to hear his grand and oratorical voice. Of course he was successful, and the Senator from Virginia took the floor. Senator Mahone has been so often and well described by the journals of the country. We need not give a repetition here. He held in his hand a voluminous manuscript, from which he read his great speech. For three hours we listened to the great Southern Advocate of a free ballot, and a fair count. His invectives, against the Senator from Georgia was convincing and had a telling effect. He seemed to be complete master of the situation, and was loudly applauded from the floor, and in the galleries. Whatever may be said of Senator Mahone, his position is one that the country cannot fail to respect. Nothing more worthy of note transpired at the Capitol. After arranging an interview with Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrell for the following day, the delegation retired to their homes well satisfied with their first day at the Capital.

(Continued.)

HON. T. T. ALLAIN.

HE PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE DAILY STATES—REMINDS IT OF HIS SERVICES TO THE STATE AND BUSINESS RECORD.

RAPHAEL, Iberville Parish La., April 24, 1881.

EDITOR DAILY STATES, NEW ORLEANS—In your issue of the 22d inst, under the caption of "Darrall's Design," you took occasion to animadvert in most injurious terms upon my general reputation, using such language in regard to me as "notorious as well outside of the State as in it," and, in fact, leaving an impression upon the reader that there was disrepute attached to my character.

A you have thus placed me upon my defence, allow me to state that, were you acquainted with my standing in the business community, whether in New Orleans or in the section of the country where I was born, and which I have had the honor to represent in the House of Representatives, in the Senate and in the Constitutional Convention of 1870, I am generous enough to believe that you would speak of a representative colored man just as he really is. In order that those who have read the article referred to, may judge impartially as to its veracity in regard to myself, I may be permitted to make reference to the leading business houses in New Orleans and in the parish of Iberville, where I have transacted business to the amount of many thousands of dollars on my sole responsibility.

The books of the firm of Renshaw, Cammack & Co., 82 Perdido street, will show that they have advanced on my own note in 1879 over $8000 in cash. to assist in making my sugar crop, and I hold their receipts in full. The house of David Urquhart, on Carondelet street, made advances to me in 1878 and 1879 of over $5000 in cash, to make my sugar crop for those years, for which I hold a full quietus. The house of C. A. Philippi & Co., 48 Union street, furnished me last year very nearly $4000 to make my sugar and rice crops, for all of which I hold their receipts in full. Besides, on my simple order to the stables of Messrs. Leonard, Thompson, and Reagan, on Baronne street, I have purchased during the last ten years thousands of dollars worth of mules, for all of which I hold their receipts.

In regard to my own parish, for years I have done business on a large scale with such honored houses as those of E. J. Gay, Roth McWilliams & Co., Joseph Conitment, Kearney, and others, and my signature has always been considered sufficient guarantee.

Aside from the business reputation that I may have acquired, I would state that I have long had the honor to represent a parish that, for liberality, respectability, prosperity and grandeur, is unsurpassed by any district in America, and it may be information to you, Mr. Editor, to know that in these days and times, I hold my seat in the Legislature of Louisiana, from the champion sugar raising parish of Iberville, by the unanimous vote of the people.

You further charge that I am an aspirant for a Federal office, and indulge in opprobrious suggestions thereupon And thus you observe with charming innocence. "Now, what sort of a chance has such a man as T. T. Allain, with all of his abominable record, to reach the ear of President Garfield?"

Mr. Editor, I am not a candidate for any Federal position, and declined two excellent appointments offered me recently by Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall. I have no intention of resingning my seat in the Legislature, where I am acknowledged to be the peer of any member as a parliamentarian, or who has been elected to the general assembly during the last fourteen years by the Democratic party.

I am under the impression that because, during the last session of the Legislature, I kept together seventeen votes as solid as a gold dollar, thereby defeating, at that time, the "General Lottery Bill," you have used the influence, and circulation of your paper to depreciate whatever business reputation I may have attained in my native State.

"When thou shalt my deeds relate," the following letter from our distinguished fellow-citizen will show that I have "done the State some service and they know it."

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY HALL, NEW ORLEANS, September 18, 1876.

Hon. T. T. Allain:

DEAR SIR—Having observed your course in the last session of the Legislature, and the aid you extended by your vote and influence to many wholesome measures calculated to promote the welfare of all classes of our population, I cannot forbear the expression of my confidence in your ability, and the hope that you may meet with a just appreciation of your services from a discriminating public

More particularly is the community indebted to you for your support of the premium bond plan, then an experiment, now a fixed success, and which has relieved a suffering community from the payment of one million dollars annually in interest alone, and the benefits of which are now apparent to every member of our overtaxed family.

Trusting you will achieve all the success you desire, I remain, yours truly,

[Signed] E. PILSBURY, Administrator.

In the hope that you will do me the justice to publish this letter in reply to your uncalled for strictures, I am,

Very respectfully,
THEOPHILE T. ALLAIN.

A bill for the establishment of a State University is pending in the Texas Legislature.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics solicited.)

The success of the experiments in the education of Indians at Hampton Institute has surpassed the expectations of all engaged in the matter. It has become necessary to erect a new building for the Indian girls.

The school law which recently passed the North Carolina Legislature is considerably in advance of the statutes already in force. County Superintendents are provided; money is appropriated for teachers' institutes; two normal schools for whites and two for blacks are established; the tax is increased to 12½ cents on the $100, and local school support is encourage by requiring county boards to lay a special tax to meet deficiencies in the school funds.

The Legislature of New Jersey has honored the State and reflected credit upon itself by the passage of an act for the support of technical schools. A bill has passed both houses, and will undoubtedly become a law, appropriating a sum not exceeding $5,000 annually to any city, town, or township that may raise a like sum, to be applied to the education of pupils in industrial, mechanical, and agricultural pursuits, but not less than $3,000 must thus be contributed by the citizens, or otherwise, in the localities desiring to take advantage of the State appropriation. This enactment may be hailed as the inauguration of a new era in popular education.—New York Industrial News.

THE FIRST AIM OF EDUCATION.

We accept without qualification the first principle of our forefathers, that every boy and girl born in the world should be put in the way of maintaining himself or herself in independence. No education which does not make this its first aim is worth anything at all. There are but three ways of living; by working, begging, or by stealing. Those who do not work, disguise it in whatever pretty language we please, are doing one of the other two. The practical necessities must take precedence of merely ornamental qualifications. A tree must be rooted in the soil before it can bear flowers and fruit. A man must learn to stand up right upon his own feet, to respect himself, to be independent of charity or accident. It is on this basis only that true success and independence can be achieved. A sound, practical business education will do far more for our young men and women in this direction than all the dead languages and elogies together.—Hawkeye.

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

The schoolmaster seems to be marching through Georgia at a very lively pace. Ten years ago the white pupils in the public schools of the State numbered less than forty-three thousand and the colored less than seven thousand. Since that period each year has witnessed a steady improvement in this scandalous condition of affairs, and, according to statistics just published, the school attendance to-day is more than four times larger than it was at the period referred to, or, in other words, nearly a quarter of a million. A glance at the report made by the Commissioner of Education shows that the colored children have not been ignored or forgotten by the authorities. In round figures the white pupils number one hundred and fifty thousand and the colored eighty six thousand. The disheartening feature of the situation is that the appropriation for the purpose is ridiculously small, the total amount from all sources—State, county and town—being only about half a million dollars. It is to be hoped the new measures suggested for the increase of the educational fund will be adopted. To educate its illiterates is the first and highest duty of every State, and it is worse than folly to hesitate at the cost.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

The Louisianian,

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1881.

Summer has come.

The races were well attended.

Congressman C. B. Darrall is in the city.

Strawberries are plentiful at two boxes for a quarter.

Ex-Senator Thos. A. Cage, of Terrebonne parish, is in the city.

Blackberries! blackberries! blackberries!! is the cry from early morn to dewy eve.

The Picnic given by the Violet Gay Club, at Oakland Park, on Monday, April 25, was a complete failure in every respect.

Mr. T. T. Allain made a flying trip to his plantation during the week, and is again among us looking the picture of health.

Col. Robt. Harlan bade the Crescent City adieu Thursday evening. May he live to enjoy many more visits to this genial clime.

O. H. Brewster, the United States Surveyor General for this district, has returned from Washington, where he went on business pertaining to his office.

The Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana will commemorate their first anniversary on Wednesday evening, May 4, at the residence of Mrs. M. Vance. A pleasant and enjoyable time is anticipated.

The Council passed an ordinance on Tuesday giving the Electric Light Company the right to lay, at their own expense, electric wires along the streets, alley-ways, sidewalks and other places within the city limits.

Information has reached us to the effect that a certain young lady has instituted a suit against a young favorite for "breach of promise" of marriage, we suppose. If this be true, for further particulars we refer our readers to our next issue.

A wedding will, we anticipate, take place in one of the upper districts about June that will call out the "elite" of our population. The ladies, we are told, are making extensive preparations for the event, which promises to be one of no ordinary character.

The Belle Social Club will give a fancy dress and calico soiree on Saturday, May 14, at Violet Hall. The ladies associated with the above Society are making extensive preparations in the way of delicacies for the occasion. It is said that the entertainment will be the most select and enjoyable one of the season. For complimentaries many good wishes.

The ball given by the Good Intent Social and Debating Club, on Saturday, April 23, was a financial success. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the Hall was densely crowded with the *elite* of the Creole element. *Les dames* came beautifully and tastefully attired in spring costumes. *Les Messieurs* wore full evening dress. The entertainment was pleasant and enjoyable during the entire evening, for which the managers deserve credit.

Capt. Thos. Boswell, U. S. Deputy Marshal, is one of the most efficient officers in the Marshal's office. He has made several very important arrests within the last four months, that baffled the skill of some of our most efficient detectives. The arrest of Jose Martinez, on last Tuesday, was a proof of his proficiency in the detective business, notwithstanding that he is the President, Secretary and constitutes the membership of the Jack Wharton Guards.

Quite a number of our young men have been invited to the residence of Mr. R. L. Desdunes, on Common near Rampart streets, to participate in the formation of a Debating Council. We think the move a good one, and it is to be hoped that those invited to be present will manifest the proper interest and organize a society worthy of emulation. Mr. R. L. Desdune is one of our spirited and energetic young men full of vigor and life. It would be wise, therefore, for us to embark with him in the new enterprise.

Mr. H. W. Vandross died at his residence, in this city, on Sunday, April 24, at 12 o'clock M. He was thirty-one years of age, and President of one of the largest benevolent associations in the city, by which he was deeply loved and universally respected. The many good deeds done for the afflicted, the widows and orphans, while President of the Jeunes Amis, endeared him to its members. His manners were affable and pleasing. At heart, he was eminently kind, generous and forgiving. His faults were few, and his friends were many. During his long illness, his friends, together with the members of his society, were constantly at his bedside watching with intense solicitude his gradual decline. On Sunday, at 11:30 A. M., his attending physician announced that life was rapidly ebbing away and a few moments subsequently he expired without a groan or a struggle. In a few moments his bed chamber and the room adjacent, together with the parlor, were densely crowded with sorrowing friends. On Monday, at 3:30 A. M., a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, together with the members of his Society, assembled at his late residence and accompanied the remains to St. Ann church with uncovered heads; after the impressive services at the church, the long line of mourners followed the remains to their silent home, the Bienville street cemetery, where they will remain in peace and repose. After the service at the cemetery, the coffin was literally covered over with evergreen and flowers, which indicated that the deceased was truly loved and highly respected. The members, when on their way home, remarked, "Who among us can fill the place made vacant by his death."

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

MAIL LETTINGS.

Notice to Contractors.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March, 10, 1881.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of April 23, 1881, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Louisiana, from July 1st, 1881, to June 30th, 1882. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THOMAS L. JAMES,
mh26 6t Postmaster General.

E. OFFNER'

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

174..... Canal Street.....174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY and HCUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEEDS THAT SURPRISE!

THE FARMERS' "BONANZA."

Maxixe, a new vegetable from S. A., differing from anything ever grown here, delicious raw or cooked. Seed sent by mail 20 cts. a paper. Soya Bean of Japan, half bean half pea, said by chemists to be the richest human food known. Fine fodder plant, also. Seed, 15 cts. a paper. Cuban Queen Watermelon, just imported, largest variety ever grown in U. S., firm, luscious, crisp and sugary: best to keep or ship, 25 cts. a paper of 20 seeds, 6 papers for $1. Very scarce. Loz-of-Wood Muskmelon, largest known, 2 to 3 feet long—fine quality, early and prolific, 15 cts. a paper. Climax Tomato, richest flavor, early, prolific, solid—unequaled in every way, 15 cts. a paper. White Egyptian Corn (from the Nile), yields immensely in the South where other corn fails. Unequaled for table or stock, 20 cts. a paper, 75 cts. a pound. Teosinte, one plant feeds a cow two days: 10 to 12 ft. high, 15 cts. a paper. Cuzco Corn, grains 1 in. long, ¾ in. broad. Seed will bring fabulous prices, 15 cts. a paper. All the above sent for $1, 3 of each for $2. Address C. R. GILBERT & CO. Atlanta, Ga.

Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP.

To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 35c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00.

The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral brouch set in box, fancy neck-lace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's set, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud, Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated fink watch chain, plain gold plate ring, bobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb, amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1, 2 for $1.70, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTA GLOBE says: "This company is perfectly reliable, and the amount they give for your money is astounding."

ENLARGE AND DEVELOP THE FORM.

If shrunk wholly or in part from nature or disease. Advice free. Describe case and send stamp to P. De L. Co., Atlanta, Ga. No humbug. Highest reference. Correspondence confidential.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,...Grand Master.
R. W.—B H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams .....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E. Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes .....Gr Mr of Ceromonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross .....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams .....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.

Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labonstrie.....W. M,
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Borrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Lovi.....Sec'y

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird .....Treas.
F W Barrington .....Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson .....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A Dauphin, or M A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
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100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....		$2 700
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1857 Prizes, amounting to.....		$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 10, 1881.

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

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All letters unanswered mean negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SURELY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of ideal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to men.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington D. C.
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Whitfield Wiesey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKKY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

86th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Scientific American is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

Address
MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50,	DAILY $10.00,

NEWS-GETTING,

EDITORIAL ABILITY,

CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.

He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

A. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd,...Grand Master.
R. W.—B H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
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Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
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Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
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Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Laboustrie.....W. M,
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

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James Lowis.
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Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 393 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

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